



Viktor Kuznetsov, Yuri Kiz, Vadim Dombrovsky, and Sergei Kravtchuk, of the second Soviet team, set a new European record of 3:44.79 in the 4x100 medley relay.

### SWIMMING ENCOUNTER PRODUCES RECORDS

The US swimming squad have beaten their Soviet counterparts 203-141 in a friendly meet at the 50 m outdoor pool in Kiev. The encounter was highlighted by one world, two European and four USSR records. American Craig Boardley set a new world mark of 1:58.01 in the 200 m butterfly. The hosts won the men's 4x100 m medley relay, setting a new European best of 3:44.79, and clocked 3:21.69 in the men's 4x100 m freestyle, also a new European mark.

Larisa Belokon, 15, did brilliantly to win both women's breaststroke events.

The Americans suffered arguably their biggest upset in the men's 4x400 m medley relay, where two Soviet teams finished first and second. Mary Meagher, butterfly world record holder, proved her class anew. Up-and-coming Vladimir Shemetov, of the USSR, won the men's 200 m backstroke. USSR chief coach Sergei Valtchikovsky said the meet was excellent preparation for the European championship due to get under way in early September in Split, Yugoslavia.

### PETRUSOVA IN FINE FETTER

Olympic speed-skating champion Natalya Petrusova from Moscow won 500 m in 41.9 sec and dashed the 5,000 m in an unprecedentedly fast time of 7 min 51.8 sec, competing on an artificial 333 m long track at the Lenin Sports and Concert Indoor Complex.

### WEEK OF BIG-TIME RUGBY IN MOSCOW

The stands were invariably crammed throughout the recent week-long 8th International Rugby Tournament in Moscow for the prize offered by the USSR Rugby Federation. The USSR-1 made a clean sweep of all five games to win the top award with 15 points. The USSR-2 ran up with 13 points their only defeat being by the USSR-1. Japan's Nippon Steel came third with 11 points, followed by Poland (9), Italy (7), and Uruguay, Pancevo, Yugoslavia (5).

The USSR, twice bronze European medalist, showed its resolve to move up in the European standings. Incidentally, the International Amateur Rugby Federation rates the tournament second only to the European championship.

Alexander BUTSEVIN

### EUROPE NAMES ITS SQUAD

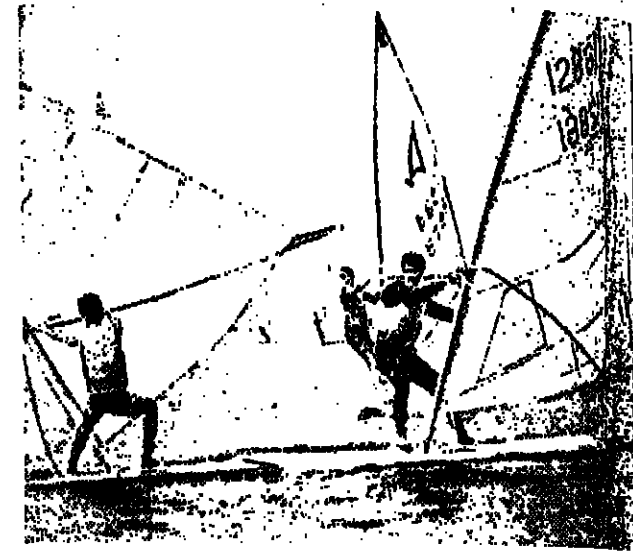
Europe has selected a team for the World Athletics Cup in Rome. On the strength of performances at the recent European Cup in Zagreb and athletes' personal records this season Europe will be represented by the teams of the USSR, the GDR, and its Italian hosts, as well as by individual athletes. Due to her brilliant showing this season, Jarmila Kratochvilova, of Czechoslovakia, will compete in the 200 m, 400 m and the 4x100 m and 4x400 m relays, even though Czechoslovakia failed to qualify for the Zagreb spectacular.

The European women's team will also feature world javelin record holder Antonietta Todorova, from Bulgaria, discus-thrower Maria Petkova, also from Bulgaria, Helena Fibingetova (shot-put) of Czechoslovakia, and athletes from Poland, Romania, Britain, the FRG and Sweden.

The men's team includes 1980 Olympic winners sprinter Alan Wells, middle-distance runners Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, all from Britain, and their counterparts from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, the FRG, Finland, Holland, Sweden, Ireland, and Spain.

### DEATH VALLEY IN THE NEWS AGAIN

Long-distance runner Jay Birmingham, 36, covered 146 kilometres across the notorious Death Valley in California, braving intense heat (the temperature in the shade occasionally registered 49°C) and clocking 75 hr 34 min, a new world record for that run. The previous best of 84 hours was set by Californian Al Arnold in 1977. Birmingham set out from the town of Badwater, the southernmost point of the US.



Edgar Teryokhin from Riga and the Riga squad captured both the individual and team titles at a windsurfing contest on the Pleskoye Reservoir outside Moscow. The contest drew 100 sailors from 17 teams.

Photo by Pyotr Seppov

### JAPAN GETTING READY

The Japanese women's volleyball team recently toured Cuba, winning three of their five matches with the Cuban national team, their hosts and the world title.

Their current tour of American continent, part of Japan's preparation for the World Cup, will also take to Brazil, Peru and the USA.

### HOW MUCH A PRO!

Sales and purchases of football shoes have long been practiced in professional soccer. Recently Brazil's Botafogo came up with something new in the practice—they traded a player for a used bus owned by another club to save on travelling expenses.

### TOUGH HOCKEY AHEAD

Whenever leading Soviet hockey clubs play friendly or official games at home or abroad, they consider it their duty to acquit themselves creditably. Says Viktor Tikhonov, the captain of the national team, world title holders, on balance, he said, we are content with our recent meets with the Swedish and Finnish national squads, in which we made a clean sweep of all four encounters.

The recent tour proved hard going for both players and coaches, Tikhonov stressed. Our aim was to try out new players, including first-timers. In the final line-up, before Czech City as well as to test different lines and defence duos in various combinations. Tension was heightened by the fact that the results counted towards the "Pravda" tournament standings and so we needed points. Furthermore, both the Swedish and the Finns had all their top pros playing for them, he pointed out, and, egged on by resounding home support, were desperate to get the better of the world champions and thus prove they earned their NHL keep.

With the pros' support, our rivals made an impressive showing, Tikhonov added. Significantly, he stressed, both the Swedish and the Finns played a tougher game than usual and sought to emphasize this, which they rarely did before. Such is undoubtedly the influence of the NHL arrivals.

In the next few days, he said, we'll get on with preparation for the Canada Cup in Moscow, and on August 26 will take a plane to Canada to meet the hosts in a friendly in Edmonton on August 29. The tournament proper will be held on September 1-13.



USSR-1 and Italy clash in the final game of the Moscow tournament. Photo by Sergei Proskov

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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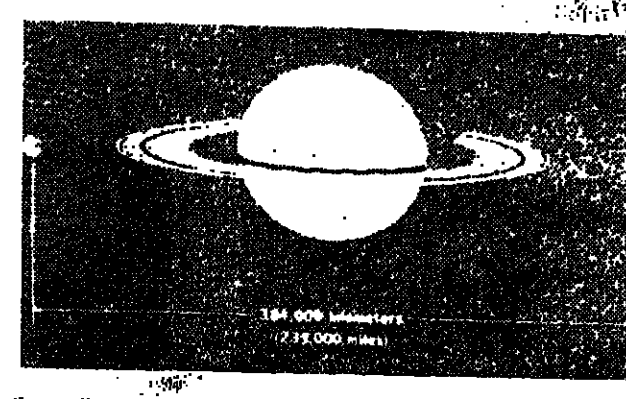
## INFORMATION

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Owen Carron recently elected to the British House of Commons from the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency in Northern Ireland, is active in the national committee protesting against the H-block supporting the cause of the inmates there.



Recently Prime Minister M. Thatcher declined his request of a meeting with her.

The American space probe Voyager-2 has sent several pictures of the Saturn. The diagram shows relative dimensions of the Saturn, the Earth (left) and the Moon, and the distance between the Earth and the Moon.

### Round the Soviet Union

A DETAILED MAP OF THE LARGEST RIVERS, PONDS AND MARSHES IN THE VOLGA ESTUARY HAS BEEN COMPILED BY STAFF MEMBERS OF THE ASTRAKHAN PRESERVE, which occupies over 700,000 hectares. Here, five million migrating water fowl stop on route in autumn and spring for rest and to get some food. The lower reaches of the Volga provide mass nesting grounds for geese and ducks, and the local colony of the hissing swan is believed to be one of the largest in the USSR. Scientists have established the density of the bird population in different tracks of land, their overall numbers during seasonal migrations, nesting and wintering.

VLADIVOSTOK'S ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE IS TO HAVE ANOTHER VERY INTERESTING STRUCTURE: the exhibition pavilion of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences will soon be completed on the shore of the Amur Bay. Its outlines resemble a shell and it will house various exhibitions showing the effort of Far-Eastern scientists in the field of Pacific studies.

### KOSMOS-1301

#### UP IN SPACE

The Soviet Union has launched another earth artificial satellite, Kosmos-1301.

The instruments aboard the satellite will continue studies of the earth's natural resources to benefit the economy and international cooperation.

### 'HERMITAGE' MASTERPIECES' ON STAMPS

The US Paramount International Coin Corporation will be selling stamps depicting details of pictures by Titian, Rembrandt, Cranach, Gainsborough, Renoir, Goya and other illustrious artists from the Leningrad Hermitage collection under a long-term contract with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. Between 1982 and 1985 the USSR Ministry of Communications will have issued a stamp series called "Hermitage Masterpieces", which will be separately featuring the Italian, Flemish, French, German, Spanish and British schools of painting. V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is planning to supplement each series with first-day covers. The Ministry will also bring out a stamp marking the 500th anniversary of Raphael, which will be celebrated two years from now.

For its part the US firm thinks of issuing special albums describing the paintings in the series using texts compiled by Hermitage art experts. Firm president Mr. Max J. Humbert says the contract is a logical development of contacts with the USSR: since 1976 the Paramount has had much success with its philatelic programme devoted to the Moscow Olympics unrivalled in sheer scope in the entire philatelic history.

(Continued on page 2)

### NEW AFGHAN PROPOSALS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Kabul, Bakhtar News Agency-TASS. The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a statement in which it sets forth its proposals for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Among other things, it says: The main purpose and the basic content of a political settlement must consist in ensuring a complete and reliable cessation of armed and other interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and creation of conditions under which such interference will be excluded in the future.

The DRA government again

proposes to the government of Pakistan that representatives of the two countries should meet to discuss matters conducive to starting negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreement on normalization of relations. The DRA government confirms its proposal to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold talks in order to come to an agreement to develop friendly relations and all-embracing mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including trade, economic cooperation, transit, and cultural relations.

The agreements both between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain mutually acceptable provisions concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the principles of good-neighbourliness, and non-interference in each other's affairs, and include specific obligations concerning inadmissibility of conducting armed or any other hostile activities from one country's territory against the other. A constituent part of a political settlement must consist in reliable international guarantees of the agreements reached on cessation and non-resumption of armed or any other interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

### Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

The neutron weapons can be characterized wholly and totally as a fuse to a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, said Yevgeny Primakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in his address to a press conference given in Moscow by Soviet public figures, who have met to discuss the consequences of the American president's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb.

This weapon lowers the nuclear war threshold, continued Yevgeny Primakov, and, consequently, increases the danger of such war breaking out.

The neutron bomb is a weapon for aggression, and not for defence. Therefore, it is absolutely inadmissible to make attempts to use the combat characteristics of the neutron weapons as an argument for the "admissibility" of a limited nuclear war.

Asked to comment on C. Weinberger's statement of August 11, to the effect that the production of the neutron bomb could easily make a success of the negotiations over the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as it will enable the United States to

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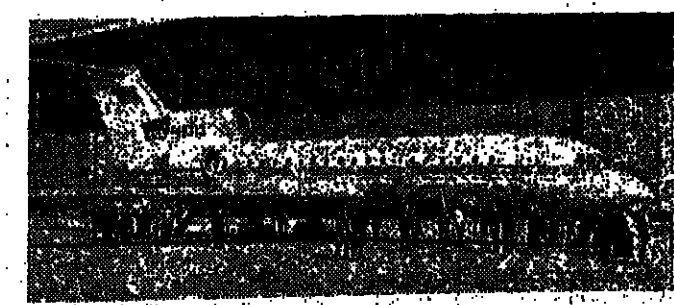
### Social and economic situation in Poland

Warsaw. Urgent problems in the development of Poland have been raised by Stanislaw Kanis, First Secretary of the PUPP Central Committee when he was addressing a meeting of Party activists in the Poznan area. The situation in Poland remains critical, he said. We have failed in halting the economic recession. A difficult situation is arising in the internal market. An improvement can come about only through a more productive labour and through a better management than we have known so far. This is more than anything dependent on a

more complete use of the country's natural resources. The most important thing now is to ensure efficiency in the coal mining and other extracting industries. The complicated problems caused by Poland's enormous debts are affecting foreign trade. Nearly 28-27 thousand million dollars have to be paid in interest on these debts this year alone. This means that there is a need to create a powerful export potential, as nobody is going to undertake to maintain us, emphasized S. Kanis.

### SOVIET SHIP RESCUES AMERICAN FISHERMEN

Soviet seamen have helped the crew of an American fishing vessel, reports N. Likhachevich, captain of the Soviet fishing trawler "Dobryye" in his cable to the port of Kaliningrad from the Atlantic. The American ship had lost steering, and its engine had developed a malfunction along with the radio transceiver, after which the fuel ran out. For five days and nights, the ship was drifting. The food ended and there was no more drinking water. The Soviet seamen sent a rescue team on board the American ship which was repaired and accompanied to the nearest port.



Simferopol Airport in the Crimea can now accommodate all types of modern passenger planes, as the IL-86 aircraft carrying 380 passengers landed recently on a specially built runway. Now, at the height of the holiday season, the airport handles daily, around 25,000 air travellers, and the planes will take over much of the load. At present Aeroflot planes are flying to over 3,600 Soviet cities and 60 countries, with the figure having now climbed to 57. The USSR cooperates with over a hundred countries in air transportation.



The crew of the IL-86 aircraft being greeted with bread-and-salt at Simferopol Airport where they landed after their first commercial flight here from Moscow.



## Helmut Schmidt visits Norway and Denmark

Bonn, Renter-TASS. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew to Oslo at the start of a weekend visit to Norway and Denmark for talks with government leaders.

Mr Schmidt will meet Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen in Copenhagen.

The US decision to produce neutron warheads and proposals for a nuclear-free zone embrace

ing Scandinavian countries are likely to be among subjects discussed, Bonn sources said.

Norway and Denmark are opposed to neutron weapons and interested in talks with Moscow on a nuclear-free zone as part of East-West arms control efforts.

West Germany is cool towards the scheme and has taken a different stance on neutron weapons, which Mr Schmidt would accept on German territory under certain conditions.

## Angola requests Security Council meeting

New York. Angola has asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss aggression from the Republic of South Africa against itself.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos points out that three or four brigades of the regular South African Army have attacked units of the Angolan Armed Forces deployed on the Angolan territory more than 100 kilometres off the Angolan border.

He further reports that the city of Onjiva is bombarded from aircraft and artillery. Troops of

the racist regime are advancing against the town of Songo supported by some 125 tanks and other hardware military machines.

Taking into account the gravity of the rapidly worsening situation, I am asking for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to take the necessary measures to prevent a confrontation on a larger scale, writes the President. The Council should demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the units of the South African Army from Angola.

## CIA vs Muammar al-Gaddafi

Washington. The Central Intelligence Agency has drawn up a plan to murder the leader of the Libyan revolution Muammar al-Gaddafi, reports observer Jack Anderson in the newspaper, "The Washington Post".

He says that the plan for the murder of the Libyan Revolutionary Leader has been elab-

orated in every detail. The murder to be sent to Gaddafi will have a fatal poison with a delayed action. After the first 48 hours, the person will show no sign of being poisoned. He will then be seized with fever which can hardly be told from a common cold. This will be followed by paralysis and death, with no traces of the poison left in the body.



A dangerous game.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Barrier to militarization of space

New York. The Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning a placement in space of weapons of any type will be discussed by the 36th UN General Assembly session beginning on September 15. Efforts to stave off militarization of terrestrial space have long figured prominently in

UN work, said D. Davlinic, spokesman for the UN Disarmament Centre. Yet all the existing international treaties and accords prohibit the weapons of mass destruction only, while the Soviet proposal, he stressed, if implemented, could deter any type of weapons finding its way into space.

## Reagan holds military consultation

San Francisco. In Santa Barbara, California, President R. Reagan has held a consultation with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and his adviser E. Meese. A White House spokesman has said that the meeting discussed "problems of military policy".

This meeting is part of a series of consultations by R. Reagan with leading military and

political advisers to discuss detailed implementation of the long-term programme for strengthening all the elements in the US nuclear strategic arsenal. The CBS television network points out that over the next few years the government intends to appropriate hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars to modernize this potential.

## Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

(Continued from page 1)

negotiate from a position of strength, Professor Vitaly Zhurkin, Deputy Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, said that the decision concerning the production of the neutron bomb has in many ways been prompted by circles interested in the new weapon, particularly by Mr Weinberger. Yet he should not delude himself that negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons can be held from a position of strength. The Soviet people have been opposing the arms race. They have been supporting peace and détente. Yet, this country can always ensure both its own security and the security of the countries of the socialist community.

The statement of the US Administration that the neutron bomb is "humane" is inhumane itself, said Chief of the Central Military Medical Department of the USSR Armed Forces Col. Gen. Fyodor Kozlov, answering a question concerning the effect of the neutron bomb on human beings. "The father" of the neutron bomb Samuel Cohen, he continued, promises an instant and painless death from the neutron bomb. Yet, only within the radius of one kilometre people will die after several minutes or hours, which cannot be called an instant death. Within two kilometres death will come after two to seven days or more. The blast will affect the brain, the intestines and other vital body organs, which will bring the victims great suffering. Cohen has failed to mention this. He never said a word about the harmful effects which the use of the neutron weapon will have on heredity. After they survive, people irradiated with a flow of neutrons will beget physically and mentally disabled posterity. This radiation will continue to have tragic consequences for 30 to 40 generations to come!

## New Afghan proposals for peaceful settlement

(Continued from page 1)

Without predetermining the specific guarantor states, the DRA government does believe, it did before, that these should include the Soviet Union, the United States and some other countries which could be acceptable for both Afghanistan and its negotiating neighbours.

The working out of international guarantees, as well as the solution of all other matters affecting the interests of Afghanistan should take place with the DRA government taking part.

In case there is a cessation and a guaranteed non-resumption of armed incursions and of all other forms of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, there will be no more causes which have forced Afghanistan to ask the USSR to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan.

Whatever type of negotiations is held, whether bilateral, tripartite or multilateral, there should be in that part, which concerns guarantees, no discussions of matters concerning the government system existing in Afghanistan, or the composition of its government, or any other internal Afghan matters. These are being decided and will in the future be decided only by the Afghan people and nobody else.



Recently, by the order of South African racist authorities, police with dogs again moved in force into the Nyanga, a township outside Cape Town, destroying and burning down shacks and tents of local dwellers, leaving 2,000 of them homeless. Hundreds of Africans were forcibly driven by police trucks to an unknown destination.

## FACTS and EVENTS

French customs officials have found 1,750 kg of hashish worth a total of 35 million francs when they searched a British yacht "Conquest" which they have detained off the coast of Brittany. This haul, the largest ever, was discovered in several secret places on board the yacht.

Singapore is to switch over to the metric system of measures and weights to replace the present rather complicated system, which simultaneously uses the English, Chinese and Malay measures.

In the present fiscal year, the volume of US arms sales to foreign countries is to increase by 33.5 per cent as compared with last year, and, by the end of 1982, it will reach 20 thousand million dollars. This was reported by the "Business Week" magazine.

## PEOPLE

Ron Smith, a smooth operator from Hollywood, is scouring the country in search of people outwardly resembling film stars, celebrated athletes and political figures, and profitably selling them to advertising agencies. Among some 400 doubles in his collection are "boxer Muhammad Ali", "former President Carter and his wife", "Elvis Presley", "Henry Kissinger" and even the "British Queen Elizabeth". The spurious celebrities advertise toothpaste, powder milk and dogs' canned foods.

Italians S. Pizzagrande and M. Prote were so desperate to win the heart of local beauty Maria Mezzanotte as to have challenged each other to a duel for 20 minutes they were throwing spaghetti at one another, and when the reserves petered out went on to compete in a small run and later rivalled in a small swimming pool until they were completely washed out. But they were in for a cruel disappointment: the cunning beauty decided to marry their second.

## TRUCE AFTER... 172 YEARS

Madrid. The municipality of the small settlement of Huascar, in South Spain, numbering only several hundred people, has decided to embark on peace talks with the representatives of the Danish Embassy in Madrid in order to sign... a truce between Huascar and Denmark and, thereby, put an end to the state of war which they have been in, since... 1809.

Reporting this curious case, the "El Pais" newspaper points out that on November 11, 1809, at the height of the Spanish-French war, the inhabitants of the Huascar settlement decided to unilaterally declare war on Denmark, which at that time was on the side of Napoleon and, thereby, to demonstrate their patriotism.

Some 172 years have passed since then and nobody would have recalled this strange war up to this day, had not an official of the Ministry of Culture discovered a 150-year-old document in the municipality archives. On learning of the existence of this document, the municipality decided to start armistice talks in order to "conclude" a peace treaty with Denmark on honourable terms for Huascar.

## Science and technology

### NEW EQUIPMENT BY SONY

The Japanese Sony corporation has started production of a new machine, the typewriter, which is a typewriter and a cassette tape-recorder in one. The typewriter enables a businessman to type reports and dictate notes in practically any surroundings. It does away with the need for paper. Instead, the words "typed" out on a standard keyboard, are recorded by a digital code on the cassette tape. At the same time, for control purposes, they are reproduced on an indicator above the keyboard. A typed copy of the recording is automatically obtained. A direct telephone link enables one to one's firm either an oral report or typed text coded in electric signals. The whole device fits into an ordinary attache case.

### A PATIENT PATIENT

Japanese engineers have designed a robot which precisely imitates all the reactions of the human body, and is intended for use by medical students. As it can produce human reactions to serve illnesses, students will be able to practise artificial respiration and direct massage of the heart. A special screen shows whether or not the rhythm of the patient's heartbeat has been improved. The robot can also ingest medicines. In this case the screen shows how the drug has affected the body.

### SCREEN IN PLACE OF DASHBOARD

The dashboard of cars is continually being updated. The Zenith Radio Company, USA, recently demonstrated to car manufacturers a prototype of a new dashboard in the form of a TV screen 8x23 cm in size. The screen shows readings from numerous sensors fitted up in

various parts of the car as well as the readings of a built-in microcomputer. A spokesman for Zenith maintains that the new dashboard provides the motorist with a "practically unlimited information". It informs the driver of the speed the car is travelling at, the rate of fuel consumption and how much is left in the tank, engine temperature, the efficiency of the cooling system, the oil level, etc.

### SOMETHING NEW ON DOLPHINS

According to experts, US scientists have made a big step towards unravelling dolphins' surprising ability to get their bearings. The scientists found bits of tissue with magnetic properties in dead dolphins' brains. The tissue, located at the back of a dolphin's head, easily magnetizes and demagnetizes by relatively weak magnetic fields. Dolphins, the scientists believe, can use the earth's magnetic field to find their bearings during long migrations.

### CONCERTS FOR FISH

As soon as underwater loudspeakers in the Ionian Bay begin broadcasting the piano concerto hundreds of thousands of small fry gather there for a lunch.

Such a conditional reflex among the fish was developed by one of the staff members of the Japanese Institute of Psychology. With its help he gathers the fishes into a circle of 40 m in diameter. This experiment is part of the programme of Japanese scientists to set up coastal fish farms where one will be able to automatize all production cycles from control over feeding to the catch.

## OF INTEREST

### WINTER ON HIS MIND

Fearing last winter should catch him unaware, Czechoslovak college student Josef Kozlovski has equipped his bicycle tyres with studs for safe navigation in the snow-clad mountainous valleys of Kikonova.

The shark has long been considered a mystery of sorts of the sea and oceans and an embodiment of guile and, cruelly making it abhorrent to coastal residents and sailors. Nonetheless, however, can deny its hidden strength, speed, and supple movements. You can get a close look at the predator at a plant oceanarium in Florida, USA. Photo TASS

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WEAPON OF AGGRESSION

PRAVDA's analyst Yuri Zhukov has described the neutron bomb, the start of whose full-scale production was ordered by President Reagan, as a weapon of aggression.

Commenting on the reaction of public and ruling circles of some West European countries to this decision, Yuri Zhukov writes on the rapidly mounting wave of the struggle of peoples against the neutron bomb, against the deployment of new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Pentagon chiefs, he stresses, usually use as a cover for their adventures the claims that somebody somewhere threatens the American "national interests", which they spread to all continents. But their statement on the possible use of neutron bomb "outside Europe" has caused alarm among the developing countries.

The alarm has further increased when it became known that the USA is planning to use its base on Diego-Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean for deploying the neutron weapon.

Yuri Zhukov recalls the statement by Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR will not start the production of the neutron weapon, if the USA does not do so. Subsequently, the Soviet Union repeatedly put forward this proposal, but it did not meet with a positive answer in Washington.

### THE DOMINATION-OF-THE-SEA DOCTRINE

Certain aspects of US naval policies are examined in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper by Vice-Admiral K. Stalbo, Doctor of Naval Sciences, who writes that the American strategic concept of dominating the seas has three main points:

1. Being the essential function of the US Navy, gaining domination of the seas should ensure a total control for the United States of the surface, underwater and air space in some parts of the world ocean. Such position can be attained only through unqualified superiority of the US Navy, which will enable it to do any tasks without encountering serious, if any, counteraction from an enemy navy.
2. The US Navy must be strong enough to suppress any potential enemy at sea who can be attacked and destroyed both in the open sea, and in the immediate vicinity of his bases by means of sea-borne offensive operations against his land.
3. According to the national strategy, the US Navy is to ensure the implementation of three main tasks, strategic deterrent, patrol duties as part of advanced groups of American armed forces in remote areas, and the maintenance of the security of marine communications.

### LIES WHICH MAKE ONE BLUSH TO REPEAT

President Reagan's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb is commented in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Academician Georgi Arbova. Among other things, he writes that behind this decision is the undoubted intention to make nuclear war more imaginable and more possible, and, what is more, to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the whole world that, if a need arises, the United States will stop at nothing to start such a war. This truth cannot be camouflaged by any talk of the need "to contain" Soviet tanks, especially since Western Europe already has either 200 or 300 thousand units of most up-to-date anti-tank weapons.

The idea concerning a defensive character of the neutron weapons is a lie which people ought to be ashamed of repeating. It is no more "defensive" than any other type of nuclear weapons. While a neutron shell or bomb can be used against tanks, it is equally suitable against defensive installations. It is also good to have streets of cities free from rubble and ruins in offensive operations in which the defenders could be killed together with the civilian population. It can also come in handy to kill the people attending a bridge, a road or an air field without damaging these targets.

In fact, the neutron bomb is an offensive weapon. It is a weapon for aggression, and not for defense, a weapon created not merely to threaten with, but to use on suitable occasions. That is why in Moscow they have felt unconvinced by attempts from some particularly zealous friends of America to justify the US behaviour with the argument that the decision to produce the neutron weapon is strictly an internal American matter, and insofar as it is stored in the United States, this does not concern US allies.

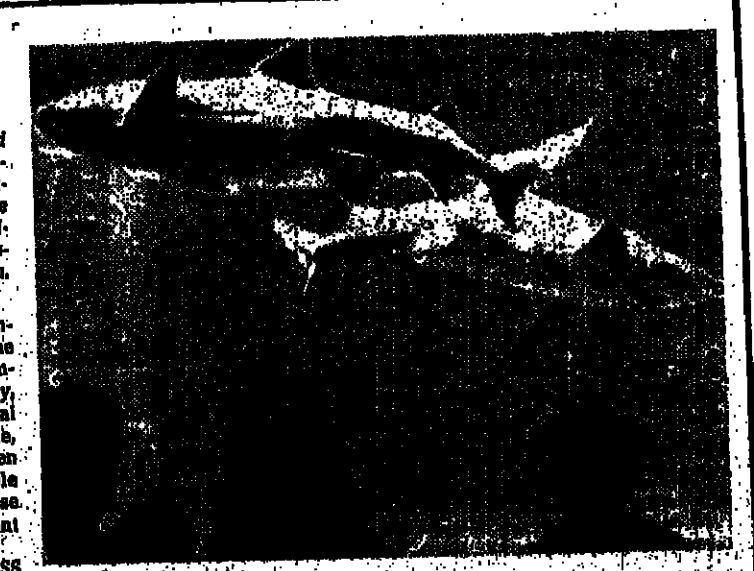


Photo TASS

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir MISYUCHENKO

## POLITICAL RADIATION FROM NEUTRON DECISION

President Reagan's decision to start the manufacture of neutron weapons taken on the Hiroshima Day confirmed the predominance of the military aspect in US treatment of nuclear matters. It also clearly emphasized the US Administration's intention to preserve the power politics attitude in international relations through killing by political radiation the living spirit of détente, the trust between nations and their willingness to cooperate.

Back in June 1946, the USSR launched a draft international convention offering the then US Administration not to use atomic weapons under any circumstances, ban their production and destroy the entire stockpiles of already manufactured nuclear weaponry. Had the USA accepted that offer the odds are that now, 35 years after, we would not have to talk of the very real possibility of neutron destruction. But America, ostensibly blinded by the then atomic monopoly, chose to rely on the A-bomb in international relations.

"The New York Times" issue of January 31, 1948, reads: "The Joint Committee of Atomic Energy laid down a firm policy

that the production of atomic weapons, rather than work on peaceful applications of atomic energy, must be 'vital business' of the United States for foreseeable future."

Military experts may argue about the "advantages" of the fast neutrons over the atoms as regards their destructive factors; political experts may speculate about the role of neutron weapons as a bargaining trump card in possible talks or foreign policy plays — but one thing is clear: the intention to develop and manufacture new types of neutron weapons adds up to a rejection of any prospect for embarking on real nuclear disarmament.

The 4th and subsequent decades have proved that the possibility of a monopoly of any type of weapons is an illusion dashed by scientific and technological breakthroughs. To dispute this means only setting new twists to the arms race and triggering off new threats. By lowering the nuclear threshold, the N-bomb is making even more insurmountable the barrier to talks, whose crucial subject is continued existence of life on earth.



At stake is the destiny of the whole of humankind, because neutron weapons are the concern of all and sundry. What with the stockpiles of explosives working out at 15 tonnes per each still living soul, our planet is not unlike a powder cell. I guess it is clear that one cannot feel safe on the grounds that the fuse to this cell can ignite "at someone else's end", in "another" area, region or hemisphere. Hence, there is no doubting the ability of the N-bomb to become such a fuse.

This is why the Soviet Union, which has been staunchly opposed to nuclear armaments since way back in the 40s, recognizes banning neutron weapons as the only way to treat them. Three years ago it suggested "before it was too late" to reach an agreement by corresponding states on mutual renunciation of production of this weapon. An appropriate international draft convention formulated by the socialist countries is now at the negotiating table at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

The US Administration has decided to use fast neutrons to push its old policy of "peace through strength".

Earlier the strength propping up that policy rested on bayonets, A-bombs, H-bombs, MRMs, and MIRVs. The recent additions are the N-bomb and plans for "star wars". That power politics has no future is, however, self-evident. First, given the current military strategic parity it is impossible to browbeat such a partner as the USSR because threats have long ceased to be trump cards. Second, any attempt at "exhausting" the USSR economically in the arms race is hopeless. Third, not at one point in recent history has power pressure policy brought peace a step nearer, while renunciation of the use of force or threat of force has more than once relieved mankind's fears of nuclear annihilation, if only for some time.

Quite possibly there are people who believe that President Reagan's neutron decision threatens the USSR alone, but I think they are in the wrong. World press reports indicate that thousands upon thousands of people in countries by no means allied with the USSR correctly view neutron weapons as a challenge to themselves and entire humanity.

True, there are politicians outside the Reagan team who have welcomed the neutron decision; it may well be that the will and reasoning of some US allies could give way under the impact of his political radiation. But there is a defence against radioactivity, neutron radiation included; common sense and realization of the simple fact that all the living on this planet have only one life to live and that they equally share the same danger is the political defence against that radiation.



## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

● **TRAFFIC NOW MOVES OVER THE NEW BRIDGE** ACROSS THE OKA IN GORKY. The bridge, which links two big districts of the city—the Avtozavodskiy and Priokskiy—and cuts the distance between them by nearly 20 km will relieve the city centre of through traffic.

● **A HOUSE-MUSEUM HAS OPENED IN THE VILLAGE OF RYABOVO** IN THE KIROV REGION, WHERE BROTHERS VIKTOR AND APOLLINARIY VASNETSOV, THE ARTISTS, SPENT THEIR CHILDHOOD IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY. This small one-storey mansion with an attic has now been restored. The displays arranged in the museum are devoted to the life and creative work of the two brothers.

● **SEA BATHING AND THE FRAGRANCE OF THE PINE GROVE ARE THE MAIN RECREATIVE FACTORS OF THE NEW SOVIET SANATORIUM FOR YOUNG PIONEERS, NEAR MOGILEV.** The sanatorium, which recently welcomed its first group of residents, has been built near a subterranean lake containing sulphurous mineral water. The Mogilev region's network now includes more than 30 sanatoriums.

● **SOVIET RESTORERS HAVE SAVED THE UNIQUE MOSAICS CREATED BY ANCIENT GREEK MASTERS IN THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.** This mosaic decorated floors and walls of buildings in the ancient city of Herakleia on the Black Sea coast in the Crimea. During excavations here, nearly 500 sq m of mosaics have been discovered. Most of them now look as they did more than twenty centuries ago when they were made of marble and stone of different colours and resemble carpets.

● **A WIND POWER PLANT HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT A SITE ALONG THE TRANS-POLAR GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN MESSEVOYAKHA AND NORILSK.** This is the first installation of the type on the Taymyr Peninsula, and scientists believe that the wind is a continuous source of energy in the North where windless days are very rare. The wind plant's capacity is enough to give heat and lighting to the houses there and to feed the relay equipment. Three more wind plants are soon to be built there.



## THE CASPIAN REVEALS ITS STORY

In Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic on the coast of the Caspian, the last twenty years have been dubbed "the golden age" of submarine archaeology. On the 300-kilometre long Caspian shelf, archaeologists have found several medieval settlements, dating back to the 11-18th centuries. These include Gushki, Byandovan, Dubendi and Shikhiyar.

Why did these littoral settlements vanish into the sea? The reason is the multiple forward and backward movements of the Caspian waters, for which, as yet, there are no explanations. Scuba archaeologists have studied the history of the republic's area. Their numerous "treasures" tell the story of once coastal towns which are now islands in the sea. The retrieved pottery ware and tools testify to a relatively high level of industry, the coins to the trade links maintained by the local population, a collection of weapons speaks about the high standards achieved by local smiths and armours.

These settlements were located on former caravan routes; Azerbaijan was once called a gateway to Asia from Europe. This explains the international nature of the different cultures lying around the Caspian. While at the same time many nations in Europe experienced the impact of Azerbaijan culture.

"Treasures" from the bottom of the Caspian: Stone friezes depicting men and animals, such subject-matter was prohibited by the Koran. Scientists believe that such deviations from Koran rulings were common in the Caspian area.

Pottery constitutes a major share of the finds retrieved from the Caspian. These patterns are still used by present day Azerbaijan potters and craftsmen.

"Made by cup maker Yusuf" reads an inscription on a small shard of a clay tea cup. Though a thousand years have passed since Yusuf lived on this earth, we still know his name.



## More ventilation for Alma-Ata

Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, is often called a city longing for winds. As it lies in a hollow surrounded on three sides by mountains and hills, it gets very little wind. Architects and meteorologists, therefore, have been faced with the task of inducing artificial air currents.

It was established that what natural ventilation did take place in the city was largely due to air movement from the mountains and valleys. This fact was taken into consideration by the architects when planning new streets and avenues, which are now built along the direction of the winds.

The other measures being taken to increase the natural ventilation of Alma-Ata include the planting on the neighbouring mountains 4,000-5,000 hectares of Tien-Shan firs. It has been found that refreshing breezes are formed under the canopy of the thick needles of these huge trees. The gorges then act as natural canals for supplying the city residential districts with pure Alpine air.

## FLATS FOR SMALL FAMILIES

Mass production has started in Tashkent of four-storey buildings consisting of one-room flats for small families.

People are already living in their first house of this kind, put up in Urgench; two others are being assembled in Samarkand and Dzhalik. Each flat has a spacious hall, a kitchen and a loggia. Gallery terraces are fenced off by decorative sun-protective arrangements.

By the end of the year buildings in Urgench, Nukus and Angren will start to construct houses of similar design. Large factories are planned for the area and this means the arrival of a large number of young people.

## A WHODUNNIT FOR CHILDREN

A whodunnit for a teenager is one of the most difficult genres in film making. Its creators always face many complicated problems, states I. Kuznetsov in the SEMYA I SHKOLA magazine.

I don't believe that films for children should be viewed as lessons. Such an approach will only have one result—an empty cinema. We cannot, however, entirely ignore the moral effect a film will have on a teenager. Let me be clear: the educational function of cinema in my view is not only to be found in its didactic element. I believe that in a whodunnit a youngster can find a model to follow. Such a film can have an "ideal" main character—courageous, noble, and resourceful. This is a hero in whom any young person can full-heartedly believe.

## DANCE SHOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

Marie Loebe, the famous soloist with the Bolshoi company, speaks about what it takes to be a successful dancer in UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA (Teachers' newspaper).

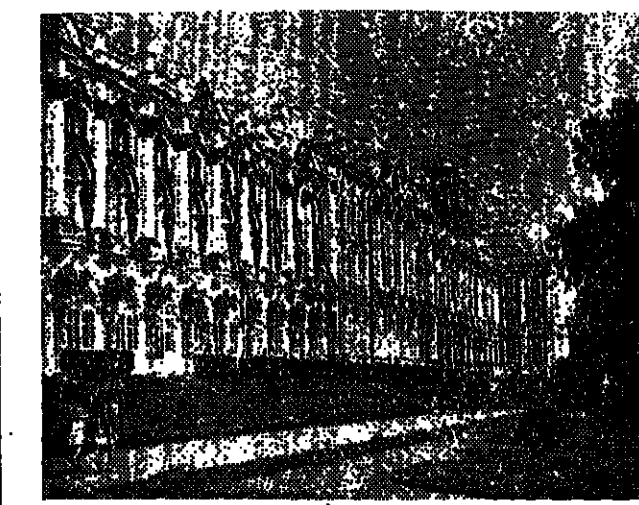
The most refined technique remains dead if the dancer has nothing to say to the audience, if his talent is confined to his high leaps and to the elegant way he moves on the stage.

Technique should not be the only aim. It no longer arouses the same enthusiasm if used to with the audience. People go to the theatre to experience a common emotion.

There is nothing man cannot be taught. He can perform a variety of jobs fairly proficiently but if he lacks the ability to think for himself, or to feel deeply then he will have no success in art.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit



## Masterpiece reborn

On July 30, 1786, an endless train of coaches set out from Petersburg carrying Empress Elizabeth and her retinue to the Tsarskoye Selo, now the town of Pushkin, for the opening of a new country palace designed by the illustrious architect Rastrelli.

The 300 m-long facade was decorated with relief lions' masks, curving shells and balconies with wrought grilles. The hefty Atlantes supported the delicate columns, and the gold of the stucco mouldings and the white of the columns and statues against an azure background lent the palace a sumptuous and festive look.

The enchanted guests wound their way through the rooms, halls, galleries, and alcoves, which rivalled each other in the fantasy of splendour.

The Grand Hall took up a third of the palace, and its interior was reflected in 318 big mirrors—the parquet pattern made of precious wood and the picturesque scenes on the plafond. The latter, named "The Triumph of Russia", was painted by Venetian artist Giuseppe



Grand Hall of Catherine's Palace.

Photos by Vyacheslav Tsoifka

### OF INTEREST

#### A medieval doctor's wardrobe

While it is hard to say whether qualified doctors were appreciated in the Middle Ages for their intellectual abilities, it is known for sure that they were honoured for their clothes. A new exhibition "Clothing and Medical Instruments" that has opened in one of the halls of the Museum of Medical History in Riga, capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia, bears testimony to this fact.

In medieval times, doctors wore an elegant long-sleeved mantle bordered with fur. For epidemics they had a special "plague uniform" with a frightening mask in the form of a sinister bird's head. At first, it was not so easy to tell Russian Red Cross nurses—who made their first appearance during the Crimean war—from nuns. They wore black silk dresses and mantels. White uniforms only came in early in the 20th century.

The personal belongings of famous doctors are also on display. In addition to surgical instruments, the museum has a collection of books, a microscope, and even long outdated medicines.

### Science and technology

#### CHEMICAL ENGINEERS SAVE SILVER

A major way to save large quantities of silver has been discovered by chemical engineers from Byelorussia who have invented a technology for manufacturing basically new photographic materials containing no silver. The Paper-and-Timber Chemical Works in Gomel has shipped first rolls of cheap light sensitive paper on a polymer binding. At a local clothes factory this material will help cut out cloth. Instrument-makers hope to use it to improve the precision of their measurements.

The new material has many advantages over the conventional photographic paper. It is processed by a very simple method, the image it retains is clearer, the paper sheets can be used another time, and they can be stored without packaging.

The paper was first invented at the end of the laboratories at the Institute of General and Organic Chemistry of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. Members of the laboratory staff found a way to produce a light-sensitive material, which is not affected by daylight, reacts only to intense ultra-violet rays, and is bound to molecules of ordinary cellulose.

#### KITCHEN-GARDEN UNDER A FILM

Scientists from the Institute for the Physiology and Biochem-

istry of Plants of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have worked out a way of growing vegetables in electrically-heated film-covered hothouses.

Special attention has been paid to the growing of high-quality seedlings, essential for the production of a good harvest of vegetables under a film. Basic environmental factors influencing the growth and quality of seedlings have been taken into account. To this end, wide use was made of the artificial climate phytotron available at the Institute. Models of various natural and climatic conditions characteristic of Eastern Siberia were recreated within its chambers. Scientists have become convinced that with the help of air heaters, cucumbers and tomatoes can be grown until the second week of November and that film hothouses can be operated for eight months of the year.

#### CLIMATE OF THE PAST KNOWN

In Altai mountains, there is a cedar tree which is about a thousand years old. By checking its annual rings scientists were able to restore climatic changes in that locality from 1020 till 1979. Since weather service has been working for a fairly short period, trees are a very important source of weather data of the past.

## AN EARTHQUAKE ON ORDER

Thorough tests have ended in Severobakalsk of earthquake-proof apartment blocks being built by construction workers from Leningrad.

Severobakalsk is the youngest town along the Baikal-Amur Railway which is located on the shore of Lake Baikal, in an area which is known to be earthquake-prone. In addition, permafrost there can cause sudden sinking of soil. The types of buildings planned for this town were tested at a system simulating earthquakes up to seven points force. Multiple tests have shown that the buildings have a good margin of reliability.



NEW MODEL OF KIROVETS

Leningrad. The K-710, a new model of the Kirovets tractor, is a 500 hp machine featuring a 50 per cent higher productivity and easier maintenance than the previous Kirovets models.

In the photo: a sampling batch of K-710 tractors on their way to the test grounds.

Photo TASS

## Progress Publishers to Indian readers

One of the most popular textbooks in the USSR for Soviet school pupils "Ancient History" has been translated into Hindi and Bengali for Indian colleges. It will be brought out this year by Moscow's Progress Publishers. Later the textbook will be translated into other languages of Indian peoples.

The publishing of textbooks for schools and higher educational establishments in the languages of India is a new, rapidly developing trend in cooperation between publishers in the two countries. "Economics and Political Geography of Countries of the World" was translated last year into Hindi to be used by pupils of senior forms. This textbook is now published in Bengali and Tamil, and later it will be brought out in Gujarati.

The Soviet textbook "Basic Political Economy" was published in Hindi received recognition in Indian high educational establishments. The textbook "Basic Philosophy" was recently published in Gujarati. It was also prepared for publishing in Punjabi.

The monograph "The History of India" has been prepared for publication in Hindi and Bengali. The monograph created by prominent Soviet Indologists records the main events in India's history from the ancient times to nowadays. On order from Indian book trading firms, the essay "The Concise History of the USSR" was translated into Oriya, and "The History of the Great October Socialist Revolution" was translated into Telugu.

Translations of Russian classics and works of Soviet literature into the languages of India hold traditionally a considerable place in Progress publications. Leo Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina" will appear in Hindi this year; Maxim Gorky's novel "The Mother" will have its eighth edition in Bengali. It has as many editions in Hindi and was published in other Indian languages. In view of the interest in the works of contemporary authors, the publishers will bring out in Indian languages works by Chingiz Aitmatov, Vasily Shukshin, and Boris Vasiliev.

## VIEWPOINT

### NEW SCHOOL YEAR



Yuri IVANOV, chief, Head Department of Schools, USSR Ministry of Education

Although traditionally the school year is to begin on September 1, work is in full swing in all the Soviet secondary schools. In this country, preparations for a new academic year are always carried out in advance and are very substantial. Tens of thousands of school houses are being repaired and maintained beforehand, and many new ones are commissioned. It is a curious observation that with the construction of schools going on a large scale, the number of schools is constantly decreasing. While at the beginning of the 1970-71 year, the country had 190 thousand schools, and 164 thousand by the year 1975-76, there were only 145 thousand by the previous year. The reason for this seemingly paradoxical situation is very simple. Most of the new schools are built in new residential estates and also in the countryside where they very often incorporate a number of smaller old village schools. This apparent reduction in the number of schools comes about because schools are enlarged, new big modern complexes are set up to accommodate 900-1,200 pupils, and they are provided with gym, well-appointed classrooms for specific subjects, rooms for after-class activities, and with other facilities. In fact, the school system is being further improved in order to create the best possible conditions for school studies both in town and in the country.

With universal ten-year schooling being made compulsory throughout the country, the Soviet secondary education is being equipped with more and more modern up-to-date teaching aids every year. Huge sums of money are spent annually on the publication of textbooks. By the coming school year, over 1,500 titles of them have been produced in 220 million copies. Nearing completion is the scheme to provide free school books to all the pupils, and to present all the schoolchildren between the first and the seventh forms are issued such books.

Apart from the "materials" issues raised here, no less important, are all the matters involved in the organization of the educational process itself, and in efforts to improve it. Attention to these problems was given by the 25th CPSU Congress which not only noted the great progress made in the Soviet school system, but also spoke about certain shortcomings. In particular, it criticized some school curricula and textbooks for being excessively complicated and overloaded with details.

A new stage in the work to improve the educational process at schools is the introduction in the 1971-72 school year of improved curricula in most subjects. The changes which take place in this respect can best be summed up as follows: the educational effort has been raised; its importance, emphasis has been laid on the direct educational and, finally, there has been a reduction in the amount of unnecessarily complicated and voluminous material.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY SAVES 20,000 MILLION ROUBLES

Our country has now reached a level of fuel extraction amounting to 2,000 million tonnes of conventional fuel a year. One per cent saving of energy fuels amounts to 20 million tonnes of conventional fuel or 1,900 million rubles in world prices, thus writes Arkady Lalayants, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee in the NAKHA I TEKHNIKA magazine. He is commenting on the campaign for saving energy at present undertaken in the USSR.

Energy saving policies enable the Soviet Union to spend less money on costly energy projects and to make end products less energy-consuming and, therefore, cheaper.

Such policies are particularly important in view of the fact that we are now developing the energy and fuel base in the harsh conditions pertaining in the North and the Far East, while 78 per cent of the country's energy resources are consumed in the European part of the USSR.

In addition to saving energy, we are trying to replace fossil fuels by energy produced of nuclear and hydraulic plants. The heat of the Earth and the Sun and the energy of the wind will also be put to good use.

The total amount of energy saved, including the above-mentioned replacements, can reach a level of 300-400 million tonnes in the current decade alone. The cost of the saving effort is much cheaper than the cost

of the equivalent amount of fuel including the cost of its transportation. Such policies can save the Soviet Union over 20,000 million rubles each year.

### HOW TO AVOID UNNECESSARY STRESS

The scientific and technical revolution has resulted in speeding up the rhythm of our lives. Therefore the ability to have control over oneself, over one's nerves or emotions is becoming increasingly important, L. Sukharevsky, Dr of Medicine, writes in the STUDENCHESKY MERIDIAN magazine.

I believe that by learning psychological methods of self-control a young man will be able to guide his desires, to concentrate his attention and will on the implementation of the task in hand and to create and maintain in the collective a friendly and psychologically easy atmosphere. The importance of such self-control is seen from the fact that 80 per cent of heart attacks are the result of nervous overstrain, serious psychological trauma and fatigue stemming from unjustified overwork. Overload, by the way, is not the outcome of too much work, but of one's inability to work properly. To work successfully, one needs to find the right approach and to be optimistic about the results till the task has been completed.

Much has been published in this country about autogenous training which enables one to control one's heartbeat, relieve heart pain, regulate one's arterial pressure and other functional parameters of the body. I'd like to emphasize that if one puts the resources of one's organism to full use one's physical capacity can be considerably extended.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## TO ZAGREB EXHIBITION

The applied art of Daghistan will be represented as fully as never before at the International exhibition fair, due to open in Zagreb, a city in Yugoslavia, in September.

The display will be more than 400 articles by famous masters—goldsmiths from Khabchi, engravers on silver from Galsat, potters of Bakhlor, carpet

makers of Southern Daghistan, inlaid work on wood from Utsukul, etc. The exhibits have already been dispatched to Yugoslavia. Now instruments are assembled and embossed goods prepared by famous specialists of applied art—they will work straight in the pavilion, demonstrating to visitors the amazing skill of their ancestors.

## In memory of Ivan Franko

The festival of arts under the motto—songs and labour—two great forces—features pages from the live and creative work of the classical Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko. It was held in Lvov-Frankovo, a settlement in the Yavorovsky District where the festivities, devoted to the 125th birth anniversary of the writer, began.

Thousands of guests from Moscow, Kiev, Lvov and other cities of the country assembled in the picturesque foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. The poems and stories by Franko were read at the context of recitals. The central event of the festivities will be the opening of a museum-state and the art festival in the writer's native village Ivano-Frankovo of the Drobovych District.

## DAGHESTAN FOLK ENSEMBLE IN FRANCE

"For Peace and Friendship Among Nations" was the motto of the traditional 24th International Folklore Festival held recently in the French city of Cognac. This year folk songs and dances were performed by amateur art ensembles from 14 countries, including France, the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Norway, Sri Lanka and Ecuador. The Soviet Union was represented

by the folklore ensemble of the Daghistan Autonomous Republic. The performances they gave in Cognac marked the end of a successful French tour for the Daghistan Ensemble. Their concert, during a one month stay in France, were attended by a total of 80,000 Frenchmen and foreign tourists.

## Live palette of creation

The exhibition, "Russian Folk Craftsmanship", opened at the Yaroslavl art museum shows original art of folk masters from the 17th century to this day. On display are the most delicate lace of women weavers from Vologda, minute sewing from Arkhangelsk, transparent patterns of Rostov enamel, wrought artists in severe style from the North, painted china from Gzhel, woodcarving from Kholmov, funny clay toys from Tula, Gorkodets, and Kirov, and sundried and painted objects from Palekh, Zhoslov, Mstera and Kholm.

The over 300 artifacts—household items, decorations, and clothes—are evidence that the best folk art traditions live on.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. Romania has widely been marking the birth centenary of George Enescu, the most outstanding representative of its national musical culture. Devoted to the memory of the composer is an international music festival, to be held in Romania in September 1981.

Cinema. A week of the Romanian film, devoted to the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania—the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist slavery—is being held in Moscow, Yerevan and Yaroslavl. The programme includes a feature, "The Pale Light of Sorrow", about the events of the First World War, films on contemporary life, a

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



## ANDREI MIRONOV

He has played more than 60 parts in the cinema, on television and at the theatre, and has won a lot of different prizes. A cinegoer believes that if he sees Mironov among the cast of actors in a film, that film will be funny. Theatre fans begin to ask for a spare ticket a long distance away the Sestro Theatre where the actor has been playing for 17 years.

Andrei Mironov meets all the standards of the star comedian and of a musical show star. He is charming and tends to be ironical about himself. He has

an agile figure, and is a splendid dancer and singer. He is also lucky in having marvellous parents. They are the famous comedian couple—Mariya Mironova and Alexander Minaker who for some decades now have been "lighting it out" between themselves on the variety stage causing invariable roars of laughter in the audience.

"I feel nettled when after a play where I have had a part," he wrote in an article, "my friends say, 'Thank you'. We have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. I did not mean merely

to entertain them. I have wasted my nerves and sweat to make the spectator pause and think, to affect him, and to win him over to share my ideas."

When he was very young, Mironov believed that he should play only as a comedian. Gradually, he mastered his profession, and his characters have become not so simple and unequivocal. Later, he will say, "Let us recall Gogol and Chaplin. Where is the border between the tragic and the comical in their work?" That is probably why at one point in the play the audience feel pity for Mironov's Khlestakov from Gogol's "The Inspector General".

When he played Figaro, he schemed and plotted, play-acted, sang, and feigned different moods. In his play, there was an irresistible emotional charge which he characterized himself best when he spoke about another artist of the stage, singer Jacques Brel, "The actor's heart was breaking, he himself exploded from within and was burning down, and the tongues of that flame seemed to touch my heart."

What is the most important thing in Mironov's artistic work? "I think," Andrei says, "it is possible to express through your acting everything that concerns you, as well as the hopes and strivings of the time in which you live. This should be done with extreme slowness so that it is pain, it should hurt, and if it is joy, it should make you happy."

## ORGAN MAKES COME-BACK IN UKRAINE

Two bronze plaques appeared on an old building in the central part of Kiev. One informed the public that the structure was 19th century Gothic, an architectural monument protected by the state. The other announced that a Ukrainian centre of organ and chamber music would shortly be opening in the building.

But before the first concert took place a great deal of work was done by architects, builders, restorers, and skilled experts in various fields. The plaster mould-

ings on the facade were completely restored, the roof covered with elegant tiles and the windows decorated with stained glass. Mounted on the stage of the concert hall is an organ assembled by skilled specialists from the well-known Czechoslovak firm of Rieger-Klos.

The organ has been given a new lease of life in the Ukraine. It can be heard at the Kiev Opera House, at the big and small halls of the Kiev Conservatoire, in Odessa, Lvov, Donetsk, Rovno and Cherkassy.

# BUSINESS

## Finnish financial expert on trade with the USSR

Thirty foreign banks have their representation offices in the USSR, including the Kansallis-Osake Pankki, specialising in Soviet-Finnish trade. We praise the existing relations with the USSR, says Mr Nieminen, Director of this bank's representation office in Moscow, as 20 per cent of Finland's foreign trade is done with your country.

Despite certain differences in our economic structures, Nieminen continues, we always find areas where our cooperation is beneficial in both ways. Trade with the Soviet Union as it exists today and the increasing share of Finnish exports to your country especially in the recent two

years, have helped Finland avoid a situation in which some Western countries find themselves now.

We have concluded an agreement for the next five years which envisages the further increase in our cooperation in many areas, Nieminen says. The Soviet plan for the development in the next five years makes us confident that the opportunity for Finnish-Soviet cooperation is good. I've also noticed that in the nearest future the Soviet Union lays the main emphasis on the production of consumer products. I believe that this is the right sphere for many Finnish companies to take part.

## Electrical forklifters—a joint venture

Bulgaria has pooled its efforts with the USSR, the GDR and Cuba in the design of advanced electrical forklifters, the development of corrosion-proof covers for them and special climatic-resistant modifications.

Bulgaria believes that joint research and development are a major factor for the advancement of technology and economy. Over the last 20 years Bulgaria has received 8,000 sets of complete know-how, and designed products.

Large-scale cooperation exists between Bulgaria and the USSR in such areas as electronics, power engineering, chemistry, and engineering. Joint Bulgarian-Soviet teams are now working on 600 subjects of major importance.

## Spanish magazine favours cooperation

The "Información Comercial Española" magazine, representing Spanish business, calls on the further development of trade between Spain and the USSR.

The magazine especially emphasizes the fact that reciprocal deliveries have been growing of late.



Kampuchea. Over a hundred ships from various countries, including the Soviet Union, called at the Kampong Som port in Kampuchea in the past year, bringing hundreds of thousands of tonnes of foodstuffs, machinery, basic necessities, and medicines.

Iya Chornaya and Arutyun Akopyan, Leonid Utyosov and Alexei Alexeyev, well-known Moscow comedians, welcome the audience.

## EXHIBITIONS

Shchusev Scientific and Research Architectural Museum (5 Prospekt Kalinina). About 400 paintings and photographs by Vasily Robinov are displayed at the exhibition "Architectural Monuments and Paintings in Photos". An honoured worker of the Soyuzrestavratsiya association, Robinov helped restore many architectural monuments and paintings by taking photos of the most important monuments of their restoration. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya, Trolleybus 2, Bus 80.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St). Decorative art of Romania. Some 40 works featuring carpets and small-size sculptures made of metal, wood and ceramics. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

## SPORTS

FOOTBALL  
Dynamo Stadium, 22—Central Army Club v Dynamo (Kiev).

6 p.m. 30—Dynamo (Moscow) v Spartak, 7 p.m.

Krasnaya Pressnya Stadium (18 Druzhnitskovskaya St), 30—Krasnaya Pressnya v Dynamo (Leningrad), 7 p.m.

Kiev Dynamo, unconditional leader of the present USSR championship, is far ahead of its rivals.

## RUGBY

Fill Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St), 30—Fill v Lokomotiv (Moscow), 6 p.m.

The current match in the USSR championship for top league teams.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St), 30—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

August 29-31

Moscow, city and region, cloudy and cool, spells of rain, which will intensify in the middle of the period. Night temperatures between 9° and 12°C, and between 13° and 16°C in the daytime.

## NEW MIXED MID-DEALER IN THE FRG

Technomion is the youngest among joint Soviet-West German companies. It was registered in the city of Essen in December 1979. In March 1980 several Soviet experts went to Essen to strike an acquaintance with their West German counterparts.

Technomion specializes on deals in licensing, processes and technologies. It sells Soviet technology in exchange for Western know-how. To put it differently, the company deals in the most advanced products—it sells ideas.

Figures set by the company's management have been surpassed considerably. Dozens of export and import ventures have been concluded since then. Company's Director Alexander Kudryashov says that his company bought a licence for newspaper making machines. First two such machines will be delivered to "Pravda" and "Izvestia". Soon to be bought are equipment for the production of electronic typesetting systems. Technomion's role is that it has found the best manufacturer who is ready to assist in the learning of new technology in the Soviet Union.

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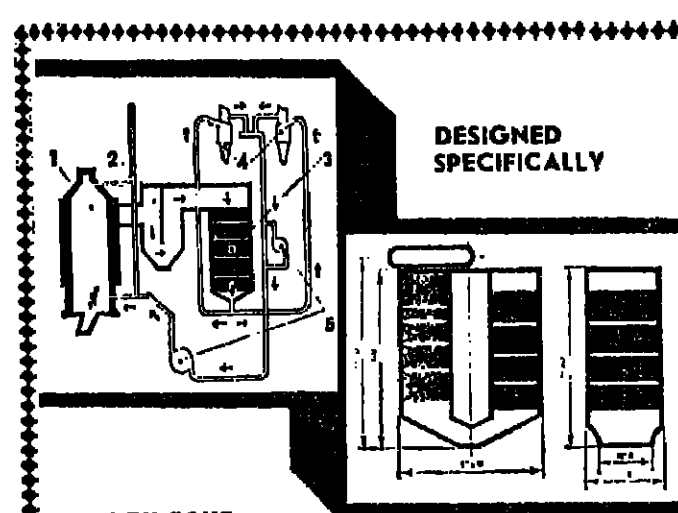
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## ENERGOMACHEXPORT

## Contacts and contracts

© In Antananarivo a contract has been signed for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, under which the Soviet side is to conduct geological prospecting, and to help the country in the development of veterinary service, and in the

establishment of an experimental grain farm, and a station for repairing agricultural machines. © A seminar on the statistics of labour productivity is now taking place in Moscow, sponsored jointly by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Sixteen ESCAP countries and representatives of a number of special UN agencies and inter-governmental organizations are taking part.

## MIRACLES IN HERMITAGE GARDENS

Some of these miracles are shown by conjuror Arutyun Akopyan of domestic and international fame. In fact he won a Grand Prix at a world track competition. Other famous people one can see these days in the Mirror Theatre at the Hermitage Gardens in Moscow include MC Alexei Alexeyev who was a household name at the turn of this century. A short while ago, he celebrated his 94th birthday. He not only announces numbers,

but also recalls anecdotes from the lives of artists in the 1900s and 1910s. He also sings couplets in French, German and Polish, imitating well-known couplet singers of his young days.

Another performer from the days gone by is Lyalya Chornaya who, half a century ago, brought the Gypsy Romen Theatre into prominence. At 82, she still brings the house to its knees with her merry Gypsy singing and dancing.

Sergei Martinson is another all celebrity. He is a popular Soviet cinema and theatre actor who was born the same year as Lyalya Chornaya. He sings couplets from film which has just been made, and from the films of his youth.

Yuri Grigoryev can imitate different sounds—the patter of rain, a plane taking off, a trotting horse, and the sounds of tender kissing.

These are only a few of all the miracles one can see these days at the Hermitage Gardens.

Yuri ZARANKIN



● Sergei Martinson on the stage. ● The theatrical show before the start of the play.



Photos by Ilya Grahovskiy

## WHAT'S ON!

August 29-31

## THEATRES

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samotychnaya St). 29 — "An Unusual Concert". 30 — Shtok, "Noah's Ark". 31 — Pospisilova, "Princess and Echo".

Guest performances by Riga Operetta Theatre at the Sestro Theatre (18 Boleynaya Sadovaya St). 29 — Kalman, "La Violette de Montmartre". 30 — Samolov, "There in Seville" ("Don Juan"). 31 — Pauls, "Sister Carrie".

State Circus (Leningrad Hills). "Ruslan and Lyudmila", a new pantomime.

## FILMS

Black Men or Underground Dwellers (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR).

Based on the fairy tale of the same name by A. Pogorelayev, the film, intended for children, was awarded the main prize at the 12th Moscow Film Festival (1981). Cinema: "Progress" (Lomon-

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment). 29 — An evening with Galina Kareva. 30 — Suvainir variety dance ensemble.

Oktyabr Concert and Cinema Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 29, 30 — Samolovets pop group led by Yuri Malkov.

The Mirror Theatre at the Hermitage Gardens (3 Katsely Ryad). 29, 30, 31 — "Hermitage Smiles", a variety programme, featuring Zoya Pyodorova, Lya-